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*Chinese Immigration.* By MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE, Ph.D. [American Public Problems Series, edited by Ralph Curtis Ringwalt.] New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1909. Pp. x, 531.)

IN this volume Mrs. Coolidge discusses the phases of the Chinese problem leading up to the Exclusion Act of 1882, the treaty relations between China and the United States, the amendment and the administration of the Exclusion law, and the life and labor of the Chinese in California. Statistical tables showing the estimated number of Chinese in the United States and California at different times and a good brief bibliography are added.

*Chinese Immigration* is difficult to review fairly for while it has much merit, it invites, even compels, much adverse criticism. The writing of the volume has involved the examination of a large amount of widely scattered data, much of it not easily accessible. The book brings together a great many of these data and must therefore be regarded as an important contribution to the literature of the subject. Yet the author is decidedly pro-Chinese in her sympathies and these are so strong that scientific interest seems to have been sacrificed to some extent. Because of this the assignment of motives (particularly to trade-unionists and the Irish in explaining the anti-Chinese movement) seems at times unfair, while the weighing of the data collected is frequently faulty. Good examples of the latter are found in the analyses (chs. VI. and VII.) of the reports of committees appointed to investigate the subject of Chinese immigration. This bias leads also to numerous remarks concerning the Italians and other races—remarks frequently if not generally unwarranted by the facts (ch. XXII.). The Italians and Portuguese, for example, have given an excellent account of themselves in the agricultural communities of California. This same strong sympathy and the feeling that the Chinese have been unfairly treated (as they doubtless have been to a certain extent) lead the author to make a great many exaggerated if not erroneous statements concerning the social and economic loss resulting from Chinese exclusion. Nor are Mrs. Coolidge's methods always above criticism. A good instance is found in her discussion of the influence of Chinese competition on wages. She relies upon comparisons with wages paid elsewhere and does not trace out the race and wage changes in the given industry. Her results would have been different had she traced in this way the effects of Chinese competition in shoe factories, in cigar factories, in maintenance of way on the railroads, and elsewhere. Nor is she, in her evident desire to remove every possible objection to the Chinese, entirely consistent. To cite only one example, the author states (p. 389) that the Chinese are not and were not "cheap labor", yet in chapter XIX. she argues that it was only because of the possibility of employing cheap Chinese labor that certain branches of manu-

facture could have been started, or, when started, could have survived in California.

Were a general statement desired, the reviewer would say that as a history of legislative enactments the book is good, that as a statement of conditions in California it is weak, that as a criticism of the administration of the law it is harsh, that as a comparison between Chinese and certain other races it is decidedly more favorable to the former than the facts warrant.

In closing it may be well to call attention to defects probably due to hurried revision for publication. One interesting instance is found in the percentages given in the table on page 305.

But in spite of such shortcomings as those pointed out, the book is a contribution of no little importance to the literature relating to Asiatic immigration.

H. A. MILLIS.

*The Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy and the History of Christian Science.* By GEORGINE MILMINE. (New York: Doubleday, Page, and Company. 1909. Pp. xiv, 495.)

STARTING as an exposé of Eddyism in *McClure's Magazine* these popular articles have developed into an extensive life of Mrs. Eddy and a respectable history of Christian Science. The book's value lies in two points—its searching analysis of a woman by a woman, and its unearthing of such new materials as the testimony in the Massachusetts courts, the early advertisements as a mental healer, and the reproduction of certain manuscripts akin to the primitive teachings. In tracing the life of Mary Baker Glover Eddy there is offered a lively account of an abnormal child, invalid, healer, propagandist, and supreme head of a sect numbering some fifty thousand adherents. Although the author shows that the child was subject from early years to convulsive attacks of an hysterical nature, she fails to do justice to the persistent pathological strain in the life of the founder of Christian Science. The latter's interest in the curative principle in mesmerism, her susceptibility to suggestion, her "clairvoyant" powers, and her "spiritual" mediumship would furnish valuable data to one familiar with abnormal psychology. These data would go far to explain the subject's treatment for spinal trouble under the magnetic healer P. P. Quimby, the automatic character of many of the "prophetic" messages of the high priestess of the cult, and more than all her lifelong obsession on the subject of "malicious animal magnetism".

Unfortunately the writer assumes the popular view that subjective hallucinations have little reality, while there is something objectively real in telepathy. She fails to see the significance of that temperamental quality which compelled the "divine" healer to take on the ills and perplexities of her patients, as when treating her nephew for the habit of smoking Mrs. Eddy herself felt the desire to smoke. In a